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riands who fator us with manuscripts to publication wish he have rejected articles return must in all cases send stamps for that purpose d articles returned, the

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#### A Misunderstood Analyst.

With the very best intentions, Mr. C. C. NADAL and some others have managed to miss the purpose of Mr. JEROME's interesting attempt at an analysis of Mayor Low's idiosyncrasies.

We haven't the least idea that the District Attorney aspired to be a Balzac, or to start a little municipal Human Com-

edy of his own. Whether his sketch of the Mayor's personal weakness is accurate or untrue, it seems to have been undertaken not with any general literary or philosophic intention, but solely with reference to Mayor's personal vote-winning value in a campaign of critical importance to the cause of Good Government.

And nobody knows better than JEROME what a factor that is.

He Speaks Good Bryanese. The Hon, JOHN H. CLARKE, TOM JOHNson's candidate for Mr. HANNA's seat in the Senate, is worthy of his patron. From the cloudy heights of his own virtue he wafts this compliment to the body into which he seeks admission for its improvement:

" There are more than enough men in the Senate of the United States now who are suspected, justly or unjustly, of having obtained their positions by questionable methods and means. Not under any circumstances will I permit myself to be added to that number. I believe I am of firm enough fibre to refuse even a certificate of election, were it tendered me, if tainted with suspicion of its having been obtained by improper use of money."

Mr. CLARKE is a lawyer. How much weight has he been in the habit of giving to suspicion?

It is a fashion of cheap demagogues to assail the United States Senate, to make irresponsible accusations against it and its members, to pretend that it is "a club of millionaires.

In character, intellectual resources and various capacity for the discussion and discharge of the public business, the Senate is unexcelled by any parliaand in manners and habits it is far superfor to-day to the Senates so extolled by the praisers of past times, Senates remembered for three or four illustrious members, but as far behind the present Senate in the average of their knowledge and their talents as in public decorum and in decency of private life.

It is natural that the political ward of TOM JOHNSON should have nervous as over the plutocratic depravity of the Senate. Tom Johnson made no him. He speaks good Bryanese.

## The Civil Engineers in the Navy.

Thirty-one- specially educated and trained officers form the Civil Engineer Corps in our navy. They were not taught in Government schools, but paid for the education themselves. They won their commissions by the severest mental and sional attainments are required of them; and they are responsible for property and expenditures amounting to many millions of dollars. But in spite of these any other staff corps in the service. It is lower than among the chaplains, the professors, and the constructors in the naval service. Eighteen of the civil engineers are Junior Lieutenants, though no other corps has, in the full grade, rank lower than Lieutenant.

The Civil Engineer Corps now asks for rank commensurate with the importance of its work and the rank of the other staff corps. It is not a question of pay The salary of the civil engineers depends not upon rank, but solely upon length of service. The engineers ask simply that cost-the Government a dollar.

The existing conditions at every one of our navy yards might be cited to illustrate the unfortunate discrimination against the Civil Engineer Corps in the matter of rank. Take the New York Navy Yard as an example. The appropriations to be disbursed under the charge of the civil engineer now amount to over \$3,500,000. He is also responsible for the building of the \$1,000,000 dry dock. work upon which is soon to begin. He has the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. a department or representative of a corps in the New York yard.

The Civil Engineer Corps is at present responsible for the proper expenditure of appropriations amounting to \$30,000 .-000, besides having charge of repairs needed for the preservation of nearly \$75,000,000 worth of buildings, wharves, dry docks, and other Government property; and in every instance the engineer in charge holds the lowest rank.

Any one familiar with army and navy affairs knows that the question of rank stands next in importance to personal and professional honor. It is a question of the official recognition of competent as those of other branches. The question has to do with the esprit de corps of the service. In his annual reports for four years past, Rear Admiral Endi-Docks, has strongly urged the regrading of the Civil Engineer Corps as essential

to the best interests and efficiency the service. He recommends that, as in all the other staff corps, Lieutenant be made the lowest rank in full grade.

No action by Congress is required. A recommendation from the Navy Department to the President is all that is needed to bring the matter to his attention; and the statutes provide that he shall fix the rank of civil engineers. The injustice to the corps would probably have been remedied before this late day if the facts had ever been adequately brought to the attention of either the Secretary of the Navy or the President.

### Another Mr. Roosevelt.

The time which has elapsed since the more conspicuous of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S divagations with organized labor has sufficed in great part to clear the atmosphere. The emotional fog, the element of momentary popularity, the temporary domination of the general imagination by the President's attractive personality, no longer entirely obscure the situation.

As we have already pointed out, Mr. ROOSEVELT, in his frank and energetio pursuit of the vote of organized labor, has plunged the whole country into a condition of turmoil and unrest the like of which has never before been known in its history or in that of any other country. How widespread and how serious this situation has become we do not need to dwell upon. Neither need we say that the specific political question of the Mr. ROOSEVELT never planned or looked forward to any such result attaching to his course. His inexperience and his total lack of even the smallest intuitions of a business life made it impossible for him to foresee the inevitable consequences of his acts. Could he have known better, or had he been capable of listening to advice, and so been able to apprehend rightly what seed he was sowing, we are certain that he would have desisted.

Beneath Mr. ROOSEVELT'S consuming desire to ingratiate himself with organized labor and to bind its suffrages to his ambition to be elected President, there is and always has been a very sincere sympathy with the workingman and a heartfelt desire to improve his condition. That Mr. ROOSEVELT did not know what his condition was or whether it really required improvement, has always been beside the case. Neither did it ever occur to him that organized labor did not include all labor. All that he knew was that it was organized, and that in a certain fashion it stood for the vote of labor. Had it ever dawned upon Mr. ROOSEVELT that he was to turn labor topsy-turvy, create an irreparable breach between employer and employee and involve untold hardmentary body in the world. In ability ships and miseries upon laboring men and their families all over the United States, he would not have hesitated for a moment before rejecting his plan of campaign.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, however, has learned an indispensable lesson and one which he will lack no opportunity of putting to an excellent use. While his attitude toward the labor leaders led them from one excess to another, it also disheartened mistake in selecting Mr. CLARKE. Mr. the employers of labor and weakened BRYAN made no mistake in accepting their natural resistance to extortion and tators and rulers of the unions became so infatuated with their successes and so intoxicated with their new powers that they did not know where to draw the line and went from one folly to another until they stepped too far.

When they reached the logical contechnical examinations. High profes- clusion of proceeding to dictate to the Government of the United States they awakened an entirely different Mr. ROOSEVELT from the one they had been facts the scheme of rank is lower than in | electing an honorary member of their unions and idolizing as their great father and heaven-sent champion. It is true that this new Mr. ROOSEVELT had been there all the time, but his moral perspective had been so distorted by private political proclivities that he was fairly unrecognizable. However, they succeeded in arousing him and now they do not like his looks. We think they are right. The Mr. ROOSEVELT they have now to do with will dispense with the whole vote of organized labor and fill the corps be regraded; and it will not the jails full of walking delegates before he will budge an inch. When he sees his duty clear before him he will stick to it, no matter what it costs him, and no personal sacrifice will deter him or sway him for a moment.

We suppose that Mr. ROOSEVELT has precipitated into a twelvementh the labor troubles of a quarter of a century. It should have taken us that long, at least, at the rate at which we were moving, to attain to a condition like the pres-He is outranked by every other head of ent. Perhaps it is not an unmixed evil. Is it not possible that we may be better off for having the thing brought to a head at once? And if it is to be dealt with now, and Mr. ROOSEVELT is once headed that way, why, our candid belief is that a better man could not be found for the

## France's Trade in Automobiles and

Ours. A good deal has been heard concerning the demand in nearly all civilized countries for automobiles made in France. Various estimates have been made as to the extent of France's export trade in and most responsible service; or of the | these vehicles. Statistics now at hand official stamp of inferiority placed upon show precisely what this trade amounted one branch of the service, though its to last year. It is seen to have been responsibilities and efficiency are as great | enormous-probably far in excess of the most sanguine expectations of the manufacturers themselves.

During the twelve months of 1902 the value of France's exports of these machines, estimated presumably by that Government's method of appraising them in bulk at 10 francs, or \$2 a kilo-

this total with that representing the same trade in 1901, which was \$3,156,400, shows that in one year France almost doubled her receipts for automobiles in foreign markets. During 1900 her exports amounted to only \$1,883,400, or approximately one-third of their value last year.

How these exports were distributed in 1902 is shown by the official report in question. Great Britain was the largest purchaser, her imports being valued at nearly \$4,000,000. Next comes Belgium, whose imports reached over \$400,000, Germany with a total of \$371,884, and Algeria with a total of \$227,036. Only \$85,812 worth of French machines were sold in the United States, while consignments worth, in round numbers, from \$40,000 to \$83,000 were shipped, respectively, to Russia, Holland, Tunis, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and the French colonies. The value of the exports to other countries, not itemized, was \$256.308.

Some trustworthy figures furnished not long ago concerning the automobile business in France serve to explain how that country is able to meet the demands of its outside trade while supplying the market at home. Between seventy and eighty concerns are engaged in the manufacture of these vehicles, and their employees number about 50,000. Nearly three times this number of men are engaged regularly in producing automobile accessories and tires, so that the total force employed in the various branches of the industry aggregates not far from 200,000 hands. The tire industry alone is shown to be enormous, the estimated value of the output of the different French tire manufacturers for 1902 being from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

The foregoing facts leave no doubt of France's present supremacy over all other countries in the production of these modern vehicles. How long she will be able to maintain her lead is something no one can say. Germany is now her most formidable competitor, while Belgium and Italy are both making serious inroads upon her trade. So far, the United States' competition with France has been rather feeble, although reports rendered from time to time show that the value of our exports of automobiles is increasing steadily at the rate of several thousand dollars a month.

Whether or not our manufacturers ever succeed in overhauling their distant contemporaries, it is interesting to note the sentiment prevailing in some parts of France on this subject. The head of one of its prominent automobile concerns expressed the belief a short time ago that the manufacturers there ought to look out for an American invasion. I greatly fear," said he, "the Yankees will do as they did with the bicycle some years ago. They are smart and smooth and don't mind spending a lot of money to advertise properly.

### The Church and the Clergy.

It is proper that we should give prominent consideration to this letter, which comes to us from a correspondent in

"Sir: Much has been published in your incom parable paper on religious topics, dogmatic and therwise, and I therefore venture to trespass on your space a little, to give expression to views on the subject that appeal to me strongly.

"Among the many divisions of Christendom I select the Latin Church as the subject of my criticism, feeling that if there is any truth in reveale! religion and dogmatic theology, it should be found in that organization, as being the oldest and largest tyranny. The fact is that the labor agi- of the Churches. Setting aside all questions of bellef, doctrine, &c., let us consider how far this Church lives up to the teachings of JESUS CHRIST. "Glancing through history we behold a glittering

procession of Popes, Cardinals, prelates and Churchmen of high and low degree, leaving behind them an atmosphere redolent sometimes of sanctity. but more often the contrary. For one BORROMEO we see fifty RICHELIEUS and for one VINCENT DE PAUL a hundred TORQUEMADAS. Standing in the place of the meek and humble CHRIST, behold the Supreme Pontiff, clothed in the panoply of Mammon, surrounded with all the luxuries that art and nature can furnish, environed by an obsequious etiquette. preaching to the world Papal infallibility. Radiat. ing from him behold the Cardinals. Archbishops. Bishops and Monsignori clothed in purple and fine linen, well housed and fed, wanting for nothing. Following we see the lower clergy, all comfortably enscenced in parochial residences or monasteries living in case and comfort.

" Look over the United States and see hundreds of priests living in idleness six days out of seven. making no effort to look after their flocks. Avarice blootry, discourtesy, laziness and indifference are largely the characteristics of the clergy to-day. They display little or no human sympathy.

" See on every hand the misery and wretchedness in the power of these men to relieve. Instead, they are engaged in building costly temples and splendid residences, buying expensive vestments and church ornaments. &c. when much of the money thus lavishly expended might have gone to relieve the necessities of the poor. During the plague of Milan. CHARLES BORROMEO did not hesitate to sell the sacred vessels of the Church to relieve the sufferings of his people. Is there another like him in he Church to-day?

" This letter is not penned in the spirit of carping criticism, for I have hoped to see a better spirit arise among the clergy, but as time goes on this realization seems further away, and Mammon worship, with its oncomitants of selfishness and greed, prevails."

The criticisms of this letter are directed against the Roman Catholic Church and its hierarchy, but if they have any justification their censure is applicable to all organized Christianity.

If our correspondent will follow the history of Christianity in Europe from the time it first gathered strength to assert itself with physical force he will read a record of war, persecution, atrocity and fierce human passions inflamed by religious enthusiasm which is not exceeded if it is equalled in its darkness in the history of any previous religious propaganda of which we have the

His description of the outward luxury surrounding potentates and priests of the Church applies to all Churches and not to one only. "Behold," he cries, Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and Monsignori clothed in purple and fine linen, well housed and fed, wanting for nothing." Behold, he might say, clergy physical comfort; yet the great mass of and inspiriting overtures and Hiberand of the clergy of all Churches are poorer than even day laborers. Recently a really heart-rending report on clerical of ARTHUR FOOTE of New England in poverty was presented to the Canter- general, the Chinese pipe dreams of

England; yet there are Bishops and parish clergymen in that Church surrounded with every luxury and living in princely state. In this country similar disparities of material condition may be observed among the Christian clergy, but those who are "clothed in fine linen, well housed and fed" are only the very few, the great mass are living on incomes not greater and often less than the average of the families of the country who

earn their living by their daily labor. Complaint of the richer conditions of the few of the clergy is as applicable to the grandeur of temples of Christian worship; but in neither case is the state or the magnificence representative of the importance of an individual or of a desire for mere earthly display as an end. but of the dignity of an office and the exaltation of a use. Is it all theatrical? But is it not largely through the sense that religion must always make its appeal to the imaginations of men? The great cathedrals of the world typify in their grandeur and their artistic proportions and adornment the sublimity of the religious idea; yet the vast majority of churches are humble structures and their ministers are compelled to frugality and self-denial by narrow stipends of uncertain or irregular payment.

The assertion of our correspondent that "avarice, bigotry, discourtesy, laziness and indifference are largely the characteristics of the clergy to-day" is unsupported by the facts of the actual situation. It is rather the other way. The "largely" can truthfully be used only concerning those whose characteristics are the very opposite. No such indictment against the clergy as a whole or of any very great part of them will stand. Their religious views may be open to attack, infidelity may even contend that their very profession is based on superstition and a dogmatic authority which is mere assumption; but the character of the Christian ministry as a body is unassailable and deserves only respect. You may call them mistaken; if you will, but that they are impelled by a religious sense of duty and that they exemplify the moral purity of their religion in their lives, so far as it is possible for human weakness to emplify it, is unquestionable even by infidel censoriousness Take away clerical example from society and the void would be great and dismal. Is there in the Church to-day another like CHARLES BORROMEO? asks our correspondent. Yes, there are thousands.

We have no sympathy with the spirit which embitters the heart of our corre-

### Robert Emmet.

This evening, at the Academy of Music. there will be interesting memorial services in honor of a young man who, just a hundred years ago, died on the scaffold. a martyr to liberty." In her admirable work dealing with

the hero in question, the Comtesse DE HAUSSONVILLE asks, "Qui connaît en France ROBERT EMMET?" She fancied that only a few French readers might have "a vague recollection of his sad fate," and then she adds, "But in America and in Ireland he is regarded as a martyr to liberty. Thanks to the poetry of Moore and some touching pages by WASHINGTON IRVING, the episode of the troubles of Ireland in which EMMET appeared have become a sort of heroic and romantic legend." And it seemed to her that "a simple biography without other merit than that of historical human life appears in its poignant reality more romantic than the romance and more tragic than the tragedy."

Americans cherish the memories of the heroes of our Revolution, and we honor the brave of all lands. Therefore we salute our Celtic citizens while they recall that figure which now stands in line with the many noble patriots upon whom fortune has frowned. The very act of honoring the memory of such tends to make men of different races and of different tongues a band of brothers.

## America, Music and Rag Time.

A gentleman, who confesses himself not sufficiently informed to discuss the subject effectively, writes to say that he has been engaged in a brief but pointed controversy with an English friend on the matter of musical taste and producthe Briton's assertions was that "Amerthat they compose nothing but rag time and care for nothing else. Whereupon our correspondent beseeches us to tell him whether America really is guilty of being the inventor of rag time and whether it is actually true that we have no composers of music of the better

Our correspondent confesses his lack of musical knowledge, and therefore we shall not call him to account for his too ready admission that in opera the old country is far superior to ours. We understand him to mean England. Has he never heard of SILAS G. PRATT'S "Zenobia," nor JOHN K. PAINE'S "Azara"? Not Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S "Ivanhoe" nor GORING THOMAS'S "Esmeralda" outdid either of these. Did he never hear of "The Scarlet Letter" by WALTER DAMROSCH? This opera was actually performed and listened to.

But, as our correspondent truthfully says, this is a young country. "At the age of the old world," he continues, "it may prove to be as musical." It may. When the republic of the United States has existed as many centuries as the kingdom of England, it may produce composers as learned as Sir C. H. H. PARRY OF SIT FREDERICK BRIDGE, who can discourse most profoundly of the principles of music through the four movements of a symphony or the several parts of a festival oratorio, made for

the Birmingham or Leeds market. At present, however, we are forced to put up with the Morningside Heights idealizations of Prof. E. A. MACDOWELL of all Churches in like circumstances of of Columbia University, the cheerful the priests of the Roman Catholic Church nian string quartets of George W. CHADWICK of the New England Conservatory, the tinkling and merry suites bury Convocation of the Church of EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY, sometime of

San Francisco, the orotund oratorios and cantillating cantatas of Prof. Hora-TIO WILLIE PARKER of Yale University,

and the "Recollections of Brahms," by ARTHUR WHITING of New York. Any of these gentlemen will endure comparison with the standard type of English composer. They certainly shrink when carried into the presence of BEETHOVEN and MOZART, very much as ANTHONY HOPE or SARAH GRAND would in the presence of Hugo or Flaubert. We are unable to say who "invented"

rag time, but it is much older than America. When Columbus was battling with the court of FERDINAND and Isa-BELLA, the Bohemian gypsies of Hungaria were playing rag time in its rudimentary form, and Scotch mothers in the Highlands were singing their babes to sleep with it. The truth is that no one invented it. It is like Topsy. It never was born; it "jes' growed." "growed" and "growed" from the rudimentary form of the Hungarian and the Scot till it became the exaggerated thing which is now supposed to be a lifelike reproduction of the negro song, but is nothing of the sort. The same little trick of throwing the accent into unexpected places was practised long before the negro took it up, and he employed it in his slave songs just as the older races had before him.

It remained for the American writer of music hall ditties to formulate the theory that it was the exaggeration of this peculiarity that would tickle the fancy of the masses and to compose accordingly. As for the Englishman's assertion that we care only for that sort of music, an answer containing just as much truth would be that England loves only the English ballad, beside which a good hearty "coon song" is as champagne beside bottled vichy.

#### One on the Quarter.

Dr. Louis Haupt, Commissioner of the Board of Education, physician and computer, has made some calculations which ought to calm the perturbed spirits that have been worrying about "race suicide.

Dr. HAUPT'S task was to find how many new school buildings will be needed in Greater New York in any given year in the future. Naturally he had to find first how many possible school children are produced in Greater New York, and make it greater every year.

His figures are as convincing as gratifying. He estimates that in 1897 a baby was born in Greater New York every thirty minutes; in 1902, every sixteen or seventeen minutes; in 1903, every fifteen minutes.

Four babies an hour; 96 a day; 672 a week. Good and reassuring figures; and better remain behind. So far as Greater New York is concerned, race suicide, that great problem of modern statesmanship, may be regarded as solved; and grown-up questions may

take its place. It has been asserted frequently, and by authority, that the water mains throughout New York city were in such bad condition that millions of gallons of water went to waste annually because of leaks. A report made to the Water Department declares that the mains are in at least fair condition and that the waste is really due to faulty plumbing and to carelessness among consumers. The report says that the daily waste is 42,000,000 gallons, and that a large part of this might be prevented by the installation of approved plumbing and careful truth might be interesting. Often poetry inspection of all apparatus by the departfails to reach the charm of truth, and ment. The water that flows unus d would provide for the wants of a city of 700,000 inhabit nts if it were saved.

While New York has been compelling its delinquent taxpayers to settle their arrearages, it has fallen behind itself in Yorktown township, where a part of its waterworks system lies, and Yorktown is going to sell the property to satisfy its claims. The property includes a new gate house, the old Croton Dam, an aqueduct, and twenty acres of land. It will be sold on Oct. 6 unless the dispute between Yorktown and New York is settled before and the debt discharged

A number of Illinois militiamen have volunteered their services to Macedonia to aid the Christians in a war against the Turks. As soon as the Boards of Aldermen and Common Councils get in running order the diplomatic business of Europe, Asia and Africa will be taken up and attended to, and the questions which have bothered Powers will be settled in short order tivity in the United States. The gist of It is unfortunate that the present trouble should have come to a head while most icans know nothing about music," and of the American municipal governing bodies were not in session.

German and Irish Parochial Schools. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Regan says in his letter to THE SUN that it is the Irish Catholics mainly who send their children to the parochiai schools. In this he is greatly mistaken There is not a German church in New York which a parochial school is not attached, but there are many Irish churches that have no such schools. Up to the year 1870 parochial school education of New York, the majority of whom at that time were Irish. After the Franco-Prussian War, whe Bismarck rewarded the German Catholics who so overzealously tried to wipe the French Catholic out of existence, by banishing their priests from the fatherland, at the coming here of large numbers of German priests many mor parochial schools were established. For attendance upon these schools was made com-pulsory by the threatened denial of absolution to parents who should send their children C. T. REILLY. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

A Call for Ten-Cent Newspapers. From the letter of a Marylander to the Evening Post I read regularly the Epening Post and THE STW of papers, issue of Sept. 12 of the former and Sept. 13 the latter, are superior in quality and quantity the average magazine, September, 1903, number. If these two newspapers were folded so that the pages were about seven by ten inches, and had covers pasted upon them. I do not see why the publishers should not ask the public to pay 10 cents

A Creek Poet's Ideas of Death. From the Kansas Cky Journal. The following Creek hymn contains some ex-ellent thoughts on death. The style and rhyme n the original will undoubtedly be so pleasing to the public that we transcribe the little po

> Cv heckviet omes. Vm puyviekcv ekvnv Kerkekan vyvres. Cv'na 'vpeswvhkvn Ekvn ofv minvn, Fekapet wakkepytet on Cesys on hoehkyres. Pofketvt hakofvn Mvn akvwvpkares. Ekvnet nekretano vn Cesvs v'nhochkvres

Vahopelky herkyt
A vcossicyres,
Mestyv en yekce ofva
Paletis osvara.

GLADSTONE'S LIVING WORDS. A Few Passages From Mis Letter to t

It is my firm inward belief that the deplo able position which the concerted action or non-action of the Powers of Europe has brought about and maintained has been mainly due, not to a common second but to a want of it; that the unwise and mistaken views of some of the Powers have brought dishonor upon the whole, and that when the time comes for the distribution with full knowledge of praise and blame it will not be on the British Government or on those in sympathy with it that the heaviest sentence

mnation will descend. Growing in confidence with each successive triumph of deeds over words, and having exhausted every expedient of deliberate and wholesale wickedness, the Sultan, whom I have not ecrupled to call the Great Assassin, recollected that he had not yet reached his climax. It yet remained to show to the Powers and their Ambassaders, under their own eyes and within the hearing of their own ears, in Constantinople itself, what their organs were too dull to see and hear.

Every extreme of wickedness is sacrosanct when it passes in Turkish garb. All comers may, as in a tournament of old, be challenged to point to any two years of diplomatic history which have been marked by more glaring inequality of forces; by more uniform and complete success of weakness combined with wrong over strength sesociated with right, of which it had, unhappily, neither consciousness nor confidence; by so vast an aggregation of blood-red records of massacre, or by so profound a disgrace inflicted upon and still olinging as a shirt of Nessus to collective Europe.

As nothing can be better, nay, nothing so good, as the "concert of Europe," where it can be made to work; so, as the best when in its corruption always changes to the worst, nothing can be more mischievous than the pretence to be working with this tool when it is not really in working order. The concert of Europe then comes to mean the concealment of dissents, the lapse into generalities, and the settling down upon negations at junctures when duty loudly calls for positive action.

It is surely time that we should have done, at least for the present occasion, with the gross and palpable delusion, under which alone can we hope for any effectual dealing by a European concert with the present crisis in the East. It is time to shake off the incubus and to remember, as in the days of old, that we have an existence, a character, and a duty of our own.

It was at the cost of three hundred thousand lives and three hundred millions of money that the question of Turkey's capacity to take rank among the civilized nations was brought to a conclusive test, negatively, through the total failure of the scheme of internal reform, and, alas! positively, through the horrible outrages which desolated Bulgaria and brought about fresh mutiliation of the territory.

It shows an amazing courage or an amazing infatuation that after a mass of experience, alike deplorable and conclusive, the rent and ragged catchword of "integrity of the Ottoman Empire" should still be flaunted in our eyes.

Greece, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, stand before us as five living witnesses that, even in this world, reign of wrong is not eternal. But still it is dinned in our ears from the presses, and indeed from the thrones, of a continent, that we must not allow our regard for justice, humanity and freedom of life and honor to bring into question or put to hazard the integrity of the Ottoman Empire." great and terrible tragedy of Armenia is, however, for the time, I trust for the time only, out of sight if not out of mind. One hundred thousand victims-such is the at which they are placed Lepsius, one of the latest inquirers whose Administration is persecution of Miller. works are before the world, and who adds to other recommendations that of being a German-have sated for a time even a fiendish appetite. We wait in painful uncertainty until hunger shall return.

## Clergymen's Sons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: An article on "How Ministers' Sons Turn Out," published in the Pacific Churchman, and freely quoted in the secular ress, gives a list of distinguished men whose fathers, it is stated, were clergymen. we find the poet Montgomery, whose father was, to be sure, a Moravian missionary; but as he left his son in infancy and went to the West Indies with his wife, where both cled, I fear the poet can hardly be classed with the average minister's boy. Again, while Thomas Arnold, the father of Matthew, did ake holy orders, he was practically a school teacher and was famous as the headmaster of Rugby, not as a clergyman. Jonathan Swift was the son of a lawyer, who died, moreover, before his to-be distinguished son was born. Zech ry Macaulay. the father of the historian, was a politician, and not a clergyman at all, though a most estimable man, and the friend and supporter of Wilberforce. William Makepeace Thackeray was the son of Richmond Thackeray, a member of the East India Company's Civil Service. Dugald Stewart was matician, and Jeremy Bentham was the son of a onden solicitor. The mention of the authors of "Literature and Dogma," and of "The Evolution of the Idea of God." by the Pacific Churchman in such a list as this makes one wonder how it hap-pened that the name of Robert G. Ingersoll could e overlooked. FREDERICK S. DICKSON.

#### CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16. Why a "Jewish Problem"?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed in your columns a few days ago a reference to a fund be raised for the purpose of defraying the excenses of making a thorough study of the "Jewish

What is the "Jewish problem?" Why not a Chris tian problem or a Gentile problem? Why are self-respecting Jews willing to appear inferiority by acknowledging that there s any such thing as a "Jewish problem Why are they not content to take their chances. along with the rest of mankind, and as the rest are obliged to do? COSMOPOLITAN. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

## Did Carar Feed on Lecithin?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noting your despatch from Chicago announcing that lecithin, a food which makes people grow large, had been discovered in that town, I wish to present an argu-ment for a hold-up on reasonable doubt. My suthority is Shakespeare-Chicago may say it is Bacon-who reports Brutus-or is it?-as saying:
"On what meat doth this, our Cesar, feed that he grown so great?" Perhaps lecithin was known nineteen hundred years ago. Have the Chicago scientists anything to prove to the con-K. L. B.

## COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Sept. 18.

Now He Reappears. A warrior bold of a strenuous mould.

With canvassy clothes, and a guard on the nose, And a few masculine dress improver Of keeping his foe's score at zere.

Behold! he appears, as he has done for years, The up-to-date footballing hero. He'll talk about poles and centres and goals, Of bucking he'll give you the history; He'll gladly define what's the fifteen vard line And many a pig-skinning mystery

Of passing and backs he'll give you the tracks He's a sporty and technical jingo; And a valuble chap, when he's once on the tap With his budget of footballing lingo.

And then he can-well, great Scott!-he can yell! His powers are that way out of knowledge He'll give it or die, that ear splitting cry, To urge on the team of his college. But far above all he's vot the first call With poetical hair he's simply "all there."

# A DEFENCE OF ISLAM.

#### Mohammedan Declares Bigotry Is Not Characteristic of Turks.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The case of your correspondent, Mr. Tomo Sar. whose letter appeared in your paper f to-day, is to be pitied rather than despised ecause the error of his judgment is due to ignorance of facts and not to deliberate misrepresentation. His conception of the liberty of the press in this country is equally too low and falls short of the real standard main-tained in this land of the free, when he says in regard to my letter: "For in no other country, I venture to say, would such a letter be allowed to see the light in the public press. His first mistake is that the Muslims pray to Prophet Mohammad as the Christians o to Jesus. Nothing could be more abominable in the sight of the Muslims than to pray

to any creature besides one true God.

His version of the official prayer, unfortrue version of the prayer, known by heart by every Muslim throughout the world, and epeated five times every day, is as follows:

I seek refuge in Allah from Satan removed from grace. In the name of God, the most compassion-ate and most merciful. Praise be to God, the Lord of all worlds, the most compassionate and most ment. Thee do we worship, and of Thee do we ask assistance. Direct us into the right path, the path of those unto whom Thou hast been graclous, not of those who have incurred thy wrath [l. c., Jews, who rejected Jesus Christ], nor of those who are gone astray [i. e., Christians, who wor

What barbarism or cruelty to humanity is involved in this prayer of the Muslims? Of course, there is a cruel cut on the tender conscience of Christians, who insist on wor-

is involved in this prayer of the Musima? Of course, there is a cruel cut on the tender conscience of Christians, who insist on worshipping a man God. But it cannot be helped, for Islam came to adjust the position of Jesus Christ as a true prophet of God, and to rebuke the Jews and the Christians alike for their excesses of opinion about him.

As regards false stories, if your correspondent knew from what sources they emanate and what political, economical and racial factors are hard at work in the Balkan peninsuia, he would be slow to pin his faith to harrowing accounts that are circulated by different parties to conceal their selfsh objects. Had the Government of this country not been influenced by the sensational version of the Magelssen incident, it is probable that the American ships would not have been sent to Beirut, and the Government would have been saved from the trouble of giving an explanation that the cipher symbol for assassinated differs in one figure only from the cipher symbol for at. It we were to take every item of news telegraphed by the correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt and such like, as gospel truths, then we must believe that all Russian monks at Jerusalem are murdered and the Russian monastery there destroyed.

Bulgaria herself is, like Turkey, a victim of a heartless scheme on the part of a cosmopolitan clique of financiers, who are aiming at bringing the finances of both the countries into their clutches, like those of Egypt. Political considerations of sinister nature on the part of great Powers have set these two neighbors by the ears, to wealen them both. I can assure your correspondent that religious bigotry has not been the characteristic of the Turkish Empire; whatever is visible there is an imported article through the agency of Panslavism. Greeks and Armenians occupy important posts under the Turkish Government, while the British Government, with all her boasted humanitarianism, does not give any such posts to her Indian subjects who are equals of the English in Knowledge a

MOHAMMAD BARAKATULLAS.
NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

#### Organized Labor and the President. From the Washington Times.

Members of organized labor concede that the question of the dismissal or retention of Miller as foreman in the Government bindery is one of prin iple; that it made little differ ence to labor generally what action was taken in the case, and that this question alone is a matter for consideration by members of the Bookbinders' Union in Washington, but that the policy of open shop would be made an wherever organized labor has a foot

The President has thrown down the gauntlet in the letter reinstating Miller, and through his declaration of "no discrimination." Organized labor has accepted the challenge The fight promises to be bitter in the extrem and if not met in some decisive manner it is feared by friends of the Administration that the effect will be far-reaching.

Labor leaders are taking steps to preven charge that the present fight against the is believed here that the time has passed when his permanent dismissal would be sufficient action on the part of the President to terminate the incident.

The declaration was made to-day: "Labor must be defined by the Government. and the position of our organizations made plain. President Roosevelt is the first to take a step so positively against the interests of unionism, and his platitudes in public addresses concerning the rights of individuals. the rights of wage-earners, and his indorsemer t of movements to better the conditions of laboring men will no longer prove effec-

## The Bishon Needed by the Episcopal

Church in New York. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with interest and instruction the letter by "D. D., LL. D.," entitled "A Coadjutor to Bishop Potter." He is evidently quite sure of his own "university distinction," but for some reason he denies it to Dr. David H Greer of St. Bartholomew's parish. If he will take the trouble to look this up, he will recognize his error.

What the New York diocese wants is something that it sadly lacks. If we take our present Bishop-with all due respect-as one mean it seems as if Dr. Greer was the other. and that is why he will be elected. We want a Bishop who will cohfirm-for who can estimate the disappointment of a child of New York who is obliged to be confirmed by a Bishop of some Western State? Yet I witnessed just this thing last year. I am a loyal Episcopalian, but I want an active head to guide this great diocese. The laity, if not the clergy, demand it. Episcopal New York is a good example of lost opportunities. Let us lose no more. PROGRESS. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

#### Kentucky Pleasures. From the Hazel Green Herald.

A large crowd of Stillwater folks attended the funeral of Wiley Perkins on Lacy Creek Sunday and report a nice time. From the Hyden Thousand Sticks. Yesterday (Sunday) there was a funeral meeting

held at Annville by the Revs. David Maggard o Letcher county and John Creech, formerly of that county, but now of Laurel. There was gutte a large congregation there and they were well en tertained.

### Literary Anno neement From Dulum From the Duluth Evening Herald.

The planks on national politics of the Democratic platform in New York city are to be written by ex Senator Charles A. Towne, it is said. If Mr. Towne can produce a platform that will secure the support of all the Democratic factions his Presidentia

## The Supplement to Plutarch.

Herostratus had burned the temple of Diana rder to perpetuate his name "But," asked the enraged Ionians, "If you wanted fame, why didn't you put it on a five cent cigar' Seeing he could have gotten along with burning much less, he wept for his wasted trouble

Casar had just conquered Britain "Alas!" he cried, "the home folks won't believ 've been here. I haven't any trousers to turn up Overcoming this difficulty by taking some ives back as proof, he received his twenty day hanksgiving.

Homer was being complimented on his verse. Yes," he modestly acknowledged, "it is pret You see, as there aren't any magazine good. obody writes magazine poetry. Thus did the rigor of the times keep up a high poetic standard.

The Library of the Little God. Though blind is Dan Cupid We see by his deeds Burke's Peerage and Bradstrees's He fluently reads.